

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864

NUMBER 209.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.

OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over
Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday states that a Confederate force estimated at 10,000 strong, with 12 guns was within 17 miles of that city, on the Murfreesboro' pike, at daylight on that day. This same dispatch states that Gen. Rousseau with a body of Federal cavalry and infantry had met the Confederates and that sharp skirmishing ensued, with varying success. At the last accounts "Rousseau had driven the Confederates three miles towards Murfreesboro." The dispatch then says:—"Messengers from the advance report that Wheeler's whole force is between Nashville and Murfreesboro. There is a considerable force of Confederates at Lebanon."

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—Fifteen men under McGrande, are reported to have thrown an engine off the track of the Lebanon branch of the railroad to day, six miles from New Haven. They burned the express baggage car, and left in the direction of Bardstown.

Jessey's command of two hundred, returned to-day from a raid to the Ohio river, and encamped four miles from New Castle. The inhabitants of that town momentarily apprehend an attack.

Passengers from Nashville say that Wheeler, Forrest, and Roddy are engaged in tearing up the track of the Great Western railroad, between Nashville and the Tennessee river.

The Nashville Union says that Rousseau has made such a disposition of his force that these Confederate commands cannot injure the railroad, and that Rousseau has gone out to give Wheeler battle.

NASHVILLE, September 2.—Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad were burned by Wheeler's forces yesterday. Gen. Rousseau drove the Confederate forces within three miles of Lavergue. He met with stubborn resistance.

Late intelligence reports that the head of Wheeler's column has left the Murfreesboro pike, the whole force moving from the Tennessee and Atlanta railroad in the direction of Franklin, Rousseau in close pursuit.

Persons just in from Franklin report that the town is in the hands of Wheeler's forces, he having entered and captured it last night. Particulars are not yet received.

A small body of Confederates fired on a train on the Tennessee and Atlanta Railroad, at Brentwood, eight miles from there.

The British Customs have issued an order that no ships of either of the American belligerents shall be allowed to enter any English ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.

The September Term of the County Court for this county, commences on Monday next.

Prentice is severe on the "telegraph," when he says:—"If we should be allowed to infer the system of gathering the news for the telegraph from the character of the news transmitted, we should be constrained to infer that the system is modeled very servilely on that in vogue among the gazetteers in Goldsmith's time. 'You must not, however, imagine,' says A Citizen of the World to his august friend at Pekin, 'that they who compile these papers have any actual knowledge of the politics or the government of a State; they only collect their materials from the oracle of some coffee-house; which oracle has himself gathered them the night before from a beau at a gaming table who has pillaged his knowledge from a great man's porter, who has had his information from the great man's gentleman, who has invented the whole story for his own amusement the night preceding.' We know not in reality that the bulk of our telegraphic news may be traced back through the like system, but it certainly may be traced back to the like source. Its fountain head is invention."

The correspondent of the Washington Chronicle, with the Army of the Potomac, states that "Frequent heavy rains, together with bad water, are causing considerable sickness among the men. This is confined principally to the new men. Quinine and whiskey are given to men occupying trenches as a ration, morning and evening. The quietude along the entire front is as wonderful as unaccountable. There is something oppressive about it. We seem to be continually expecting a fight, and know not the time or the place of its occurrence. It is believed the Confederates are bringing the Weldon railroad into Petersburg by a new and formerly unknown route.—This is very possible."

The Sioux City (Iowa) Register, of the 27th ult., says Mr. Sell, of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, has just arrived from Fort Union, and reports that a battle occurred between General Sully's command and about 5,000 Indians, near the Knife river, July 25th, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 150. The loss of the U. S. forces was 5 killed and 20 or 30 wounded.

The Northern Associated Press dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says, "The monster fifteen inch mortar, mounted on a railroad car, has recently been run up the road opposite Petersburg, and a few shells thrown by it into the city," and the object of thus shelling that city, is stated to be, to deter the Confederates from firing on the Federal Pickets.

Particular hostility seems to be felt, among the Republican party at the nomination of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice President of the United States.

According to an editorial in the Washington Chronicle, the Confederates evacuated Atlanta.

The Baltimore American's special dispatch, dated Charlestown, Va., September 2, says: "Early has not left, and he has no intention of leaving the valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburg and Winchester. 'He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up the telegraph wires, and already has telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock. 'Early is receiving reinforcements, and Fitzhugh Lee is known to have received five hundred fresh horses for his cavalry, who are said to number seven thousand. 'There is a regular stage from Winchester to Stanton, which runs every day, and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though they intended leaving the valley.'"

Admiral Farragut in his official dispatch to the United States Navy Department of the surrender of Fort Morgan, says:—"I regret to state that after the assembling of the rebel officers at the appointed hour, 2 o'clock P. M. for the surrender outside of the fort, it was discovered on an examination of the interior that most of the guns were spiked, and many of the gun carriages were materially injured, and arms and ammunition and provisions, etc., destroyed, and there was every reason to believe that this had been done after the white flag had been raised. It was also discovered that Gen. Page, and several of his officers, had no swords to deliver up, and further that some of those which were surrendered had been broken."

The New News complains, and justly, of the practical "censorship" of the press that is exercised, not by government or military authority, but by editorial "censors" in the newspaper offices themselves, where false reports are fabricated, glosses put on news received, exaggerated statements sent out, news not considered agreeable to these "censors," suppressed, one sided stories prepared, and unreliable and unauthenticated paragraphs picked up, patched together, and used only to deceive and delude. All true.

Advices from Honolulu state that King Kamehameha, on the 13th of August, after an excited speech, abrogated the Sandwich Island constitution of 1852, and declared the constitutional convention dissolved. This arbitrary act is regarded as a regular coup d'état by the King, and if submitted to by the Hawaiian people, will render the Kingdom nearly an absolute monarchy.

There is said to be a considerable increase of Pauperism in Washington—notwithstanding so many people there are now growing rich.

Thirty-two citizens of Loudoun and Fairfax counties have lately been arrested and taken to Washington, and confined in the Old Capitol prison.